## Mational Republican

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LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER IN THE DISTRICT OF CO-LUMBIA.

PRIDAY MORNING THE STREET, NO. 1875. PERSONS LEAVING the city during the summer months can have THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN sent to their address by mail, postage paid, and changed as often as they may require, by ordering it at this office. Terms: Sixteen cents per week, or sixty-six cents per mouth; invariably in advance.

THE Galveston Argus, in an article which charges that the officers of the General Government in Texas have failed to do their duty in upholding the Republican party and its principles, makes the following honest and significant declaration : "The doctrine of State rights which was formerly only expounded in a few circles of the ancient sort is now preached from every Demo-

cratic platform in the State." THE Cleveland Herald pithily remarks that the latest news regarding Secretary Delano's resignation "is contradicted, whatever it is." We add that this is likely to continue to be the case. The invention of the Detective Press has not been exhausted yet, and so long as that resource of imaginative facts lasts it is certain that contradiction will continue to fly on the heels of affirmation."

THE New York Survis beginning to discover that "organized religious bodies" have been intrusted with the selection of Indian agents. Heretofore it has assailed the President and the Interior Department, as responsible for this class of appointments, as well as for the acts of the appointees. Now it is to be presumed that it will assail the religionists-an agreeable task, for it delights to besmirch anything that savors of morality-with the same vigor that it formerly assailed President Grant and Secretary Delano.

Now that the Norfolk Landmark has joined with us in earnestly approving the loyal sentiments of Wade Hampton's address, will it give us its opinion of those embraced in General Logan's speech on the same ccasion? Logan declared that the principles for which the South fought were neither settled nor destroyed by the war; but the Landmark, while quoting from Hampton's Gush, seems to have purposely ignored Logan's treason. We say purposely, because it confesses having had access to a full report of both speeches.

Ir GEN. PRESTON'S Virginia-University semi-centennial address only reflected the "sentiments of a broken-down old man," what can be said of Gen. Logan's address before the Hampton Legion? Preston may be aged, but Logan is comparatively young. Did he only reflect the sentiments of a high-spirited, ambitious and vigorous young man? They both declared their adherence to the most bitter sectional feeling, and at the same time refused to admit that the principles for which the South fought were "settled or destroyed." These facts, coten poraneous as they are, are suggestive if not convincing. They will do to think about any way.

Some idiot who assumes to be the secretary of an association of "Independent Soldiers" has put forth a circular nominating General N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, as a candidate for President, on a ticket with ex-Confederate General L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, for Vice President. This is not such a vigorous shake of flippers over the bloody chasm as it seems to be at first glance. General Banks, with all his acknowledged talents and abilify as a leader. and his record as a devoted Unionist, was induced by feelings of chagrin over personal disappointments to meet Lamar and This Gushing followers more than half-way during the last national campaign. But the secretary referred to claims that his nominations will be supported by the Grand Army of the Republic. Perhaps they will; but most assuredly they will not.

THE New York World has discovered that "Washington, during the adjourn "ment, is but a narrow, provincial town, "without enough spiritual elements to feed "the flame of a great revival." Feeling that the World is an incapable judge of the elements required to feed the flame of a great revival, we dismiss that allusion with the single remark that our people are willing to risk the opportunity to be improved by the presence of Moody and Sankey, and have invited them, which New York city has not, to come among us. But that our city is narrow and provincial in any sense we emphatically deny. It is true that the World and its friends here and elsewhere have done much to retard its growth, and have vigorously abused those among us who have attempted to rescue it from its former lack of enterprise. Notwithstanding this opposition, however, it has emerged from an era of Democratic stultification and old-fogyism, and is now one of the brightest, cleanest, healthiest and most attractive places of residence on the face of the globe. As we have said before, the main drawback to its prosperity resides in the fact that the majority of our wealthy citizens are stingy, while nearly all those who are public spirited and progressive are poor in everything save energy. But with all this we manage to get along without a vigilance committee, such as the World recommends to relieve New York of its Democratic rulers, who are no less than the aiders and abettors of the criminal classes.

THERE was, I believe, a Fourth of July dir per at the Crystal Palace on the 5th, at which some Americans and Englishmen were present. I can only speak from hearsay, for I did not care to attend a celebration ever which the late trustee and director of the Emma mine late trustee and director of the Emma mine presided. With a single exception no American of distinction resident in Loudon was present. Mr. McCulloch (whose charity got the better of his judgment) was there, but the other great American banking houses were unrepresented. Sir Curtis Lampson was absent. So were Mr. Conway and Mr. Stillman, and so far as I am aware all the resident unrepresented. Sir Curtia Lampson was absent. So were Mr. Conway and Mr. Stillman, and, so far as I am aware, all the resident Americans known to be connected with literature or art. Perhaps I should except the Chevalier Wikoff, and perhaps Col. Forney may be reckoned among our residents and among the sympathisers with Gen. Schenck. Perhaps, also, I ought to contradict the report that the bill of fare was printed on the Ace of Spades, with a device at the bottom wherein you saw the head of the American Minister energing from the mouth of an empty mine; a you saw income the mouth of an empty mine; a figure wearing the appearance of a bailiff hestating whether to seize him; between and hovering over the two, an American Eagle.— G. W. S.'s London Correspondence in the N. Y.

The above is what we would call cool ness in a superlative degree, coming from the source it does. Think of the impudence of one of Jay Gould's hirelings objecting to any one on the question of virtue. Perhaps Mr. G. Washington Smalley, the writer, forgets that Jay Gould owns the New York Tribune and pays him his weekly wages; and perhaps he forgets that the Emma mine swindle was simply a little speculation on the Jay Gould principle causes them to be accepted as good and safe. of doing business. Mr. G. Washington Si The public fake, however, is not so blindly

had better have a care or the greatest living young American editor will have to issue a mandate from the tall tower which will bring back to our shores the said G. Washington S. It was only a few weeks ago that G. W. S. made a similar blunder in alluding to the purchase of the London Echo by Albert Grant, the Jay Gould of the London Secho the London Stock Exchange, as a prostitution of journalism.

SPECIE RESUMPTION WITHOUT SHRINK-AGE OR CONTRACTION.

onfined to Congress, during the last session of that body, the public exhibited but slight interest in the subject, comparatively. Now, however, that the politicians have been transferred from the forum to the hustings, a general interest in the question has been aroused, and the average American citizen, be he poor, "comfortably off," or wealthy, is absorbed with the belief that he alone has reached a solution of the difficulties with which it is surrounded. In this diversity of counsel it would be strange indeed if some wisdom should not assert itself, and it appears, after all, that ultimate resumption of specie payments or a return to specie values is sought for by every one, except a few wild dreamers who would like to "live in the future." This they think they can accomplish by continuing the Government pledges to pay without limit, and by inflating the currency at the demand of the hour, without regard to a day of settlement. Happily this class is, as we have said, not very large, and the masses of the people, being supporters of the resumption plan proposed by the Republican party, are opposed to their wild schemes. It apcears, however, that the exact method by which this resumption plan may be accomplished is still the subject of discussion. Horace Greeley's advice that "the way to resume is to resume." blunt, honest and captivating as it is, needed a supplementary explanation regarding the details of that way. So it is with our Republican plan. We have agreed to resume at a certain time,

and, it is true, have provided for some of

the details; but there is a question whether those provisions are entirely satisfactory. The crude idea regarding resumption is that it must necessarily be preceded by contraction and a consequent depreciation of values. Simply because values have in creased since the good old times of specie basis before the war, the general belief is that it is necessary to return to ante bellum rates. This may be true to a great extent as regards the price of labor and the cost of many of the necessities as well as the luxuries of life; but it is not essentially true as regards the value of real estate, incorporations and improvements made thereon. If we accept gold as the basis of value, it stands to reason that the basis of value is the same now as it was in 1860, allowing, of course, for fluctuations in its price occasioned by foreign demand for it. This foreign de mand is at times greater than others, and serves to prove that, after all has been said about it that can be said, gold is an article of commerce, and is, therefore, not as reliable as the public generally accepts it to be as a standard of valuation. But it is the nearest approach to that standard that we can find, and as it is monetized the world over it will probably remain the basis of nonetary calculations. If, then, we measure the value of real estate by its gold price before the war, or before any given period, for the purpose of establishing an estimate of its value now, we doubtless get as near its solid worth as it is possible. But in making those estimates we must allow a wide margin for the increased revenue produced by such property, or the decrease, as the case may be. This increase or decrease, alculated upon a gold basis, added to or taken from the value at the period from which the estimates begin, will show the exact solid worth of which we speak. When this solid worth is found, it is necessary to add to it the difference between gold and greenbacks or National Bank notes to find the current or generally accepted market price. Now, if this margin between gold and paper thus established were to be suddenly destroyed, or if values were to be instantly contracted from a paper basis to a gold basis, the total valuation of the resources and wealth of the country would shrink to an almost incalculable extent. This shrinkage, it is estimated, would amount to more than three times the national debt. To avoid this calamity, for it would be nothing less than a calamity, and a serious one at that, is the problem to be solved before specie resumption is accomplished. If it can be done without shocking the public or the destruction of the present equilibrium, it is

In considering this problem we must take into account the absolute necessity for an additional amount of currency or circulating medium over the amount in use before the war, which is occasioned by the changed condition of affairs. That changed condition not only shows itself in the increased or decreased values of realty, but in the addition to our purchasing and consuming population of four millions of people, who, as slaves, required but little accommodation in the way of ready money, but who, as freemen, now require a large amount. Instead of dressing, for example, in gunnybag sacks, or cotton smocks, they now wear clothing of the ordinary kind; instead of going barefoot two thirds of the year they now wear shoes or boots and stockings the whole year around, and they also wear hats instead of going bareheaded. Further, they buy penknives, gewgaws and useful articles of all kinds as well as those that are not useful. These facts increase the necessity of ready money, not only for their immediate use but for the use of manufacturers who are called upon to supply this new demand for their products. In addition to this it must be remembered that the steady influx of emigrants to our shores and the natural increase of population creates an additional demand upon the circulating medium, to say nothing of the extended use of it occasioned by the changed and more extravagant habits of our people as they grow wealthy, or as they contract, as thousands of them did during the war, new habits and appetites the gratification of which has almost be-

do it in that way.

come an imperative necessity. This explanation of the situation. seems to us, will serve as an unanswerable argument against contraction in any form. But, while it does all this, it does not remove the acknowledged necessity of a return to a specie basis. The necessities for an additional amount of the circulating medium which it exhibits can be readily met by the adoption of a free-banking system, as recommended by President Grant. No one doubts the stability of the value of national-bank notes, however much opposition there may be to the national-bank system, and however well-grounded that pposition is. This confidence in them reides in the fact that their ultimate redemp tion by the Government is secured by gold, or its equivalent, gold-bearing bonds. The only reason why they do not continually bear the same valuation as at their ultimate redemption is the fact that they are ordinarily redeemable or transferable by and into legal tenders. These legal tenders greenbacks-have no ultimate redemption, except that which is contemplated in the resumption act of the last Congress. Of course they are good, and are a safe currency, because they are the direct usue of the Government; but it is simply the faith of the people in the Government and their being a legal tender for private debts that

the pledges of the Government and the unquestioned presence of gold the unquestioned presence of gold metal. This difference of faith bemetal. This difference of faith between these pledges, or greenbacks, and
gold, is the occasion of the depreciation in
value of the latter below the accepted valuation of gold. If they—the greenbacks—
could by any manner of means he made as
acceptable as gold there would be no difference in the confidence of the public between the Government's paper pledges and
the gold itself. Practical specie resumption would then he effected. National bank tion would then be effected. National bank notes would, under every circumstance, be as good as at their ultimate redemption, because legal tenders, into which they are transferable, would be as good as gold.

It is apparent, if these assumptions are admitted, that the only requisite to place our currency on a gold basis without contraction is to solidify the basis on which the greenbacks rest. If the Government could and would do this, it is, perhaps, probable that all our pending difficulties, including a fear of further shrinkage of values, would instantly disappear. But how can this be done? The act "to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved Janu ary 14 of the present year, empowers the secretary of the Treasury to do certain

things, as follows:

"And on and after the 1st day of January,
Anno Domini 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem, in coin, the United States
legal-tender notes then outstanding on their
presentation for redemption at the office of the
Assistant Treasurer of the United States in
the city of New York, in sums of not less than
fifty dollars. And to enable the Secretary of
the Treasury to prepare and provide for the refifty dollars. And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the re-demption in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues, from time to time, in the Treasury not otherwise ap-propriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, either of the de-scriptions of bonds of the United States de-scribed in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled 'An act to authorize the re-funding of the pational debt, with like qualifunding of the national debt, with like quali-ties, privileges, and exemptions, to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes This, it will be seen, gives to the Secre-

legal-tenders in the manner we have de-

scribed, on and after the 1st of January,

1879; but in the meantime they will continue to hold their depreciated value, and the tendency of commercial transactions will be to continue the distrust in them, because the fear is generally expressed that the Government will not be able at the time specified to meet the demands made upon it for their redemption. It was expected that the passage of this act would instantly appreciate their value, because it was believed that the anticipation of their redemption would revive or build up conidence in them. This expectation has not been realized, and it is now suggested that the authority to use the specified bonds "from time to time" for redemption purposes shall be enlarged so as to allow the Secretary to create a sinking fund, so to speak, to be used for the purpose of gradually accumulating enough gold for the object sought. He might also be allowed to ssue new bonds as a basis for the greenbacks. This would at once put them on a level with the national bank notes, because their ultimate gold redemption would thereby be assured. Knowing that they would be ultimately as good as gold, the public would accept them at par as the representation of so much gold. The public debt would thereby be increased nearly four hundred millions, the interest on which in round numbers would be sixty millions; but this additional expense to the tax-payers would be more than compensated for by the solidity it would add to real-estate and other values, and the undeniable proof it would give that no shrinkage of values would occur. The Treasury then would be required to keep on hand only a sufficient amount of gold to redeem legal tenders as they might be presented in response to the demands occasioned by changes n the balance of trade between this and foreign countries. Exactly how much gold reserve this would require it is difficult to estimate, but the amount could be provided for under the section of the law above quoted. At any rate the assurance to the public that greenbacks have an ultimate rold value and are always secured by acrual deposits of that value would have the effect to lessen the demand for their redemption, and the Treasury would then be able to meet imperative demands, which may be fitly characterized as foreign demands, or demands of the balance of trade, without extraordinary exertion. In short, if the Government should give greenbacks solid basis, together with free banking upon an equally solid basis, the public, for convenience sake, would prefer their use, manifestly the duty of the Government to and would only demand gold upon them when extraordinary circumstances oc-

curred, such as we have described to be a

foreign or balance of trade demand. But,

above all, after a time, greenbacks would

become acceptable as currency abroad.

They would, of course, be subject to a de-

preciation occasioned by the difference in

exchange, which is regulated by the fluctua-

tions of commercial transactions; but they

would, nevertheless, be recognized as good

as they will be after specie resumption, be

cause they would have the merit of being

assurance doubly assured—f. c., that both

the faith of the Government and a gold de-

posit would await their redemption.

THE GUSHERS AND THE SOUTHERN RE-We have repeatedly demonstrated the power of the lately rebellious States through their delegates in the next national conventions of the great party organizations of the country to dictate the policy of the Government. Strange as this may seem it is nevertheless true, and will be readily admitted by any one who will take the trouble to examine the relative strength of the different sections of the Union as represented in those conventions and as they bear upon each other. The Democratic leaders have already given evidence of their acknowledgment of this fact. In truth, they have bent every energy to weld their party together for the sole purpose of enabling the Southern Democracy to regain the foothold in national politics they lost when they took up arms against the Government. For this purpose they have paraded ex-rebel generals and soldiers before the Northern people in the role of Centennial Gushers, and have succeeded to some ex tent in establishing a national inclination to forgive, forget and blindly conciliate. Meanwhile the Republicans have stood idly by as gaping and dumb-stricken spec tators, idiots, and worse than idiots, nod ding a sycophantic assent to the game played by their opponents to secure their lefeat. At the close of the war things were different. Union men and truly reconstructed rebels, together with the trem-blingly expectant and newly-enfranchised blacks, were then the heroes of the hour, and divided the honors bestowed by a grateful people upon the soldiers of our armies who had conquered the slaveholders' rebellion. The subtle deviltry of the De-mocracy has worked a change in all this, and the unexpected said almost miraculous spectacle is now presented of Democratic rebels taking the place of loyalists in the man can deny truthfully, does not show the fickle character of the Northern people if certainly does show that they are weak enough to become the tools and misgu victims of men who led them into serious trouble once and are capable of doing it

again. This infection, for it is nothing less, first attacked a certain class of New England leaders, men whose previous Gushing had demonstrated itself in the form of sympa-

confident as not to discriminate between thy for the poor slave, or men whose personal ambitton carried them beyond the bounds of party discipline and political consistency. The Democrats were not slow in availing themselves of the first appearance of the disease; and gradually appearance of the disease; and gradually aggravated it until the infected leaders were rejoiced with a comparatively respectable following in every section of the country. Horace Greeley, a New Englander, was chosen as their leader for the time be-

ing. Although he was hated by the South erners as an old-time Abolitionist, they were willing to accept him as a Presiden-tial candidate, because they knew the influence of that acceptance would lay the foundation for the Gush which is now so popular. It turned their stomachs to support him; but they swallowed him as sick man takes an emetic to benefit his system in the future. They shook hands across the bloody chasm with all the gravity of earnest converts to the new order of affairs, and straightway began to asserthemselves as the superiors of those who had filled places of trust and loyalty on the opposite side. Meanwhile the Southern Republicans.

neglected, ignored and almost, if not quite,

despised by the very men who originally encouraged them to build up the party in their respective States, were allowed to perish by the score at the hands of the backers of these bloody-chasm-hand-shak ers. The Ku-Klux Klans appeared and were followed by White Leagues and similar organizations. Finally, under Democratic tutelage, it became the popular thing to deride the "Southern outrage business" as a weak invention for political effect. Instead of glorifying the Unionists of the South as the victims of treasonable oppression, and as they deserved to be glorified; instead of sanctifying them in a political sense, that their blood might become the seed of the political church, and instead of persistently seeking the punishment of their assassins and persecutors, the Northern Republicans, under this same pernicious influence, began to make excuses for their belief that the tary the power to enhance the value of Southern people were not all law-abiding, and to pay the homage of cowards to the few Southern Democrats who, while denouncing the turbulence of their section in meaningless words, did nothing to secure its repression. In short, such men as Fitz hugh Lee, Fort Pillow Forrest and T. M. Logan have been allowed to Gush at every opportunity and boast of their renewed fra ternal love, and no one has had the courage to ask either of them, especially Forrest and Logan, why they did not in the dark days of Ku-Klux terrorism extend the hand of brotherly aid and protection to the Re publicans of South Carolina, Tennessee and other Ku-Klux-ridden States. So it has come to pass that while these red-handed traitors are kept in the foreground by the sufferance of the Northern people, the patriotic and devoted loyalists of the South

have been neglected by their natural allies and friends. But the day of reckoning is coming. As the Southern Democrats will mold the policy of the National Democratic convention, so the Southern Republicans will hold the balance of power in the next delegated national gathering of their party. Made desperate by neglect, which appears to them to be studied, and having almost reached the point from which they are ready to look down upon their recreant Northern fellowpartisans with a feeling of disgust, it will not be strange if they assert their power most rigorously to the destruction of weakkneed, inconsistent and wavering men. They know that the struggle of 1876 is the last they can expect to make as Republicans unless they win it, and that to win it on a platform which does not bear out the pledges of the party to protect the humblest citizen in the exercise of his rights will be almost as disastrous as de-

feat itself. We sincerely commend these facts to the consideration of the trimmers of the party, who have become infected with the Gush disease. They cannot reasonably expect to gain anything from the Opposition by following the Gushers any further, and they may rest assured that unless they turn back now, before it is too late, they will lose everything they may have won in the past in their own party. A word to the wise is sufficient is an old proverb that is hardly applicable to them, for if they had been wise the possibilities now confronting then would have been avoided. But let them pay heed to the words of wisdom spoken by others.

The Typographical Union Organ Again.

To the Editor of the National Republican: Sir: The Tribune dodges an answer to the three inquiries propounded to it in the Republican on the 28th, and tries to hide its cowardice in so doing by a false assumption as to their author ship, and by the semblance of replies to ques tions that were not asked. The pretence is too hollow, and its course in the premise shows that it has no solid ground to stand on The Tribune's conundrums were answered squarely and categorically, by the single word NO! Let it answer equally briefly and plainly the three plain and isolated questions which were put to it. They are as follows:

1. Is it "tyranny" for a body of workmen to prevent others of the same trade, members or not members of their organization, from earning an honest livelihood by working for such wages as they may deem reasonable and proper?

2. Is it "tyranny" for a body of workmen to

prevent an employer from employing such competent and deserving workmen as he may see it, at such wages as may be mutually set is such wages as may be industry satisfactory?

3. Is it "tyranny" for a body of workmen to prevent the children of honest and industrious American parents from learning such trades as they may wish, thus keeping the skilled labor of the country in the hands of foreigners, and compelling the rising generation to grow up liflers and vagabonds?

The Tribune is dared to anwer these question squarely and categorically, Yes! or No! There is no need of, or excuse for, explanation, quali fication, or prevarication of any kind. The public understand the issues involved quite as well as the Union or Tribune does. All that is wanted is for that paper to republish the gestions and to answer them, seriation, Yes.

or No! Let us have the answer. No dodging and no outside issues, Mr. Tribune. EDITORIAL JOTTINGS.

-The South denies the soft impeachment that it cannot spell, yet in the face of this a Savannah voter stepped into the post office and saked for a "stamped antelope," -Allen spoke in the northern part of Ohio a few days since, and the superstitiou people of the southern part heard the rumb ling and will not be comforted.

-The combined ages of an Ohio grand jury is seven hundred and twenty-four. Still Fog-horn was colonel in the State militie when that jury was an infant. He is ar anomaly viewed from any standpoint.

- There was a time when the Democracy had a certain amount of stableness in its prin ciples, but those times have changed. That party, as evinced in the Ohio section, is shifting as lightly about as a new-blown thistle on the puffs of a varying wind.

The original settlers of Brooklyn paid the ladians for the land one tun of good beer and half a tun of strong beer. Taking into consideration the fact that they pay a single pastor \$100,000 per annum for preach not mentioning the so forth, that wasn't very -The innocent blood of the Mountain

—The innocent blood of the Mountain Meadow unfortunates now cries out against the guilty survivors in tones that will move—if such a thing be possible—a Mormon jury. Lee, Haight, Brigham and many other of the saints are guilty of a cold-blooded fiendishness that surpasses bellef, and justice is after them with a remorseless tread. -The gallant boys who sacrificed their limbs upon their country's altar, and now go stumping about on an awkward substitute for flesh and blood, must feel refreshed with the fact that in the coming Congress there

tear down the old flag than those who gallantly worked to uphold it.

-Cubs still bleeds. In the face of ten thousand outrages committed by daylight; in the face of a myriad of unheard-of crimes mmitted under cover of night and Spain's lark power; in the face of daily recurring scenes of cold-hearted brutality, the world stands by and gazes on with cool indifference God of Heaven, where sleep thy thunderbolts But what's the use of mentioning it! -This is what they have to stand in San

Francisco: Pear-shaped mangoes in scarlet and gold, and plums and grapes in imperial purple, and limes and lemons in coats of green and buff, lay spread before us; while on either lank, berries in pink and red and black, and branges in fragrant yellow, lay placidly beside the crimson-tipped, sun-fushed apples; while above them all awang their tropical brethren, the pineapple and the golden-green banana. Mum-mum-mum.

- We have hopes that by the next time Mr. Pendleton makes a speech he will plant him-self squarely on the Cuyaboga-county platform. He has one foot on and the other moving towards it .- Plaindealer. He never did have both feet planted squarely on the financial subject in any respect, and his recent self-contradictory speech proves most implicitly that

- Senator Sargent, of California, suggests the name of Senator Frelinghuyson, of New Jersey, as the next Republican candidate for President. Senator Frelinghuysen is one of the purest men in the nation, as well as a man of large capacity. Were he schosen as Preslent Grant's successor, the country might im plicitly rely upon having an honest administration of the laws. Frelinghuysen is a popu lar man, and is particularly prominent as the econd man on the ticket.

- General John B. Gordon said among other things the other day, "that as an excuse for the perpetration of many of the outrages that had been heaped upon the people of the South, the Radicals gave out that we were disloyal and pray disloyal to what? To the Radical party! to wrongs and oppression—to corruption in high places—to robbery and plunder! Aye, to be loyal now, one must not only believe Grant to be a statesman and Beast Butler an honest man, but that Henry Ward Beecher is an inocent, persecuted saint!" Add this to B. D. Hill's assertion "that the lost cause is not lost," and it gives a very consistent and pleasing

- And now the Brooklyn Union is agitating its readers with foreboding editorials about the caterpillars. It tells them that there are a billion or so of cocoons in the city, and that each cocoon will issue five hundred editions of the caterpillar, making in all five hundred billion of the furzy creatures, and that these animals will creep and crawi through their households seeking whom they may devour. Right on the heels of the Brooklyn scandal it s mean to start such a fear-creating rumor, for a sudden shock to nervous systems already weary nigh unto death may prove fatal.

- The Democrats nominated MarianoS.Otero as candidate for Delegate to Congress from the Territory of New Mexico. But he didn't bite. He said in response to their overtures: "I will not under any circumstances accept the omination of the Democratic convention, or permit the use of my name as a candidate And it is my purpose to oppose the Democratic party in all honorable ways in the coming campaign. I will give my aid and assistance to the success of the Republican Territorial and county tickets in the coming election. I favor the election of Hon. S. B. Elkins as a Delegate

to the next Congress." — There is a slight and slender rumor being wafted o'er the land that the Tiltons are seek ing a grand reunion. Look at the picture. Grandma Morris sitting in the old arm-chair, with her snapping black eyes cocked over the roof of her specs mumbling "I'll grandmother you, you rascal; I'll publish you from Dan to erscheba," at the same time knitting vigbrously. Dory, with his flaxen locks glistening in the rays of the gaslight, sits pensively at the table, and the old words come back to him of "never can I greet her as loving wite again." All this time Libby is looking over the notes which she took at the trial, and which were used with telling effect against Dory's cause, and she is murmuring softly as falls the dew at eventide.

"I want to be a Beecher. And with a Beecher stand." What a harmonious spectacle ! mestic felicity! What a circus! -Every great poet has imitators, and we are not surprised that it has now become the fashion among verse writers in every part of the United States to imitate Mr. G. Washington Childs, A. M., of the Public Ledger. Most of these imitations are harmless, and we are ompelled to admit that some of them quite appily catch Mr. Child's beautiful style of fication, and utter sentiments which his refined and critical nature would not disapprove. Others misrepresent him and do him grievous wrong, and one of this latter class to writer in the Brooklyn Gazette, who imputes

o Mr. Childs the following lines: "Here lies (no rare event) old Dana,
His Sun is set, to rise no more;
His hope of heaven is spes vens;
He'll never touch "the shining shore."
Gone to hell."

We denounce this stanza as an atroclous orgery. It is not the work of our friend G. Washington Childs, A. M., at all. Profanity s what he especially hates and most carefully avoids; and he would never, under any circumstances, be led to reflect unkindly upon the journal which has done more than any other to celebrate his genius and recognize the lofty poetical merit of his inspirations .- N. Y. Sun. - Another bonanza has been discovered. This time it is in Arizona. A correspondent writing to the Miner describes it as follows

On the evening of the 16th of June, Mr. E. . Peck discovered on War Eagle creek, in the bothills, at the base of the Bradshaw mountains, three large ledges or lodes of quartrite, which carried mineral, and which had probably been passed over by a thousand prospectors before him, who regarded them as of no account xcept so far as fron was concerned. In one of hese ledges he found a crevice of two feet in width which disclosed a gray sulphide of silver and other mineral beneath the croppings; and some of the ore being brought to Prescott, it has been pronounced by assayers and competent judges to be of the very highest grade of silver ore—as good as that taken out of the Eber-hardt, at White Pine. The mineral on these ledges has been traced for nearly four thou sand feet, and the indications are that these edges form one large and valuable mine, at east on the discovery and first extension claims I have been on the ground and assisted in clear-ing the location for the dump and for sinking the shaft, and between two and three tons of ore was obtained in this little work, and that of the highest grade. I lifted out, myself, lumps of pure gray sulphide of silver that would weigh from four to ten pounds, and that would yield at least eighty-four per cent. of silver. The outlook is certainly magnifient, and we who have waited and watched and worked and hoped so long, and have been disappointed so often, may at last feel that we have the assurance of a body of wealth in the Peck and Occident mines which will help out the fortunate locators and the general comm nity." Struck it ? We should say so. Hunks as big as an elephant, and wealthy! Oh, no! But then it may be a South-Sea bubble after

PARTIES DESIRING STORAGE CAN OB-tain it by applying to W. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers and Commission Marchants, 1924-66 Corner Ninth street and Penna. ave.

LOAN OFFICE AND COMMISSION BROKERS. The old, reliable and well-known firm of

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AT LOWEST PRICES! Water Filters, able Cutiery, Finted Ware, Clothes Wringers, Flus Ware, Flus Ware, Flus Water Coolers, Water Coolers, Flus Ware, Flus Ware, Flus Ware, GEO, WATES & CO., mail ..... 14 Seventh st., near Penn. . nes REFEIGERATORS AT COST In order to make room for my fall stock of FURNACES, BANGES AND STOVES

H. I. GREGORY

BRYANT, "July 28, 1875. WILLIAM C., beloved son of Win. C. and Barab Bryant." Funeral from his his residence, 1938 Third street, between L street and New York avenue, Friday, July 28, at 310 clock. Friends of the family are laviest to attent.

Dearest John, thou has left us.
We thy loss most deeply feel:
But 'tis God that hast bereft us;
He can all our troubles heal.

CARROLL.—On the morning of the 28th, at the residence of his father, WILLIAM W. CARROLL in the forty-eighth year of his age.
His funeral will take pl. ec on Priday afternoon the sah, at 2 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 124 G street southeast. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to att-nd.

SPECIAL NOTICES. TABLE TEMPERANCE MEETING at the Waugh M. E. Church, corner Third and A streets northeast, under the supervision of the pastor, SUNDAY, August 1, 1878 at 6 o'clock p. m. Music and iceture by Hon. A. Burwell, late of Mississippi. All Invited. Admission free. JACKSON WAGONS-New Stock. Some choice lumber trucks, coal carts and farm wag ons very cheap. Cor. Massachusettanvenue and Fifth st. N. W.

OPPICE POTONAC INSURANCE COMPANY, Georgetown, D. C., July 21, 1875. The annual election for twelve directors of this company will be held at this office, No. 38 High streat, tieorgetown, D. C., on MONDAY, August 2, 187a.

Polis open at 10 o'clock a. m. and close at 12 m.

J. W. DEEBLE, Secretary. jy12-td (Star and Georgeto METROPOLIS SAVINGS BANK The semi-annual dividend of interest will be payable to depositors on and after July 20, 1875, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums left on deposit one or more calendar months during the half year ending July 1, 1875.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and draw interest from July 1, 1875.

J. A. Buyr. Cashler.

jy10-8.Tu.Th.to.jy30 (Star & Critic.)

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used to make the Soda and Mineral Waters
sold at Temple Drug Store. THE COLDEST AND PUREST Sods Water is at the Temple Drug Store, drawn from the steel fountains. MPROVED APPARATUS AND and Mineral Waters at the Temple Drug Store.

PURE CREAM. GENUINE PRUIT Juices and Improved Soda Water to be ha only at the Temple Drug Store. jys-tf WITH GRANULATED ICE. Fresh Fruit and Cream Sirups, in glass fountain always drawn from the

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TRETH 97 PER SET. RITHER jaw, hy Dr. A. PRATP, graduate of Ohio College of Dental Surgery, and of the Rush Medical College, Chicago, 60 Seventh street, east side, corner of D. Gas and chloroform used in extracting teeth. DR. J. B. JOHNSON, OF ALEXandria, Va., offers his professional services as Surgeon. Physician and Geullat to the citizens of the District of Columbia.
Office No. 1411 Pennsylvania avenue, between Willard's hotel and the Owen house.
Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. my28-tf

DELECTRICITY WORKS WON-DERES IN THE CURE OF DISKASE. Dr. Surgis and wife warrants a cure in less time, and for less money, than any other known treat-ment. No. 1100 F street northwest. my20-ly my20-ly WHENDERSON,

WALL PAPERS, WINDOW SHADES, PICTURE CORD, TASSELS. A OR Ninth street, opposite Lincoln Hall. myll-dm PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY Compounded at COUGHLIN'S TEMPLE DRUG STORE, Macoult Temple. janiz

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE PRINTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE at the REPUBLICAN JOB OFFICE. notice CURRENT AND BACK NUMBERS of the DAILY NATIONAL REFURIGAN, and all other elty papers, can be obtained from J. BRAD, ADAMS, Stationer and News Dealer, under St. Cloud hotel, corner F and Ninth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE d. existing between George W. Taylor and Jacob H. Col'ins, under the name of George W. Taylor & Co., in this day dissoured by muitant consent. Jacob H. Colius will conduct the business as herestedore at the same place, No. 619 B street nerthwest. GEO. W. TATLOR. July 29, 1875. JACOB H. COLLINS. Jy25.

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The Ly-cent bounds, focents; worth @cents.
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All figured Lawns at cost.
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Good opportunity to buy goods to lay saide, as Dry Goods will not be as cheap in the next two years.

Call early for bargains.

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The Best Heater in the World I affording an abundance of heat fully equal NOT A HOT AIR FURNACE,
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FOR RENT BENT - A HOUSE WITH EIGHT J. H. SQUIER & CO., July 20, at 110 clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

EMMONS.—July 25, 1275, Wiftiam EMMONS. 27-, aged eight, due year.

Belatives and friends are invited to attend his funcral from the radience of his son, Richarl Emmons. 1019 6 street southeast, to-day (Friends) at 50 clock.

EARNER.—On the morning of the 33th instant, James Kanner. In the eightheit year of his age. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his southiated his funeral from the residence of his notion list, in the street, Capitol Hill, this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

PARKER.—New Beltsville, Md., on Wednesday, Sthinstant, of bemorthing of the lungs, I. Thios.

PARKER, aged thirty—way for the lungs, I. Thios.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, A. M. Parker. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. 803 G STREET, OPPOSITE THE PAToma on first and second floor, with board, Also, Also, Control of the Control of rooms, one with seven, two with nine, and one with ten rooms; modern improvements; 55, 23, 23, 24 and 550, 714 Tenth street. FOR RENT-TWO SUITES OF ELEGANT I'v furnished rooms, with bath room, recently occupied by the Secretary of the Austrian Legation, situated opposite the "Arlington" on street, in the most delightful part of the city Bent to the lat of November on the most reasonable terms. Apply at 1825 I street. vited to attend.

HENNESSY.—On the 28th instant, JOHN HENNESSY, wenty-six years of age, the son of Timothy hennessy and the late Mary Hennessy.

His funeral will take place from his father aresidence, No. 212 D street spottesst, on Saturday next at 923 o'clock a. m. The funeral service will take place from St. Peter's church. Friends and acquainfances are respectfully invited to attend. 216 SOUTH A STREET-FOR RENT-BRICK HOUSE, containing it rooms, with all modern conveniences, newly papered and painted, No. 118 South A, between Second and Third stre-ts cast, in Grant's Row, only one square from the Capitol. Will be rented low to a yearly tenant, Apply to JOHN B. SCOTT, American House, 1916-11

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moved to the northwest corner of Seventh and D streets, over Grandall's book store, where he will be pleased to see his old patrons, and the general public. NEW AND SECOND-HAND-ONE PRICE nonly. New clothing sold at very reasonable prices. Beleeted stock of sceend-hand clothing very clean, at JUSTH'd, fiss D street, between Sixth and Sevanth northwest. Branch store, Ille E street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth N.W. jyd street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth N.W. jyd EUREKA EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, six street, between Connecticut avenue and Eigh-teenth street northwest. jamis MRS. LOUIBE C. BUTLER.

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Terman per session of twenty weeks, one half in dwanet; the other half at the close of the term denior Class, 257, Informediate, 552, Primary, 252; French, German and Italian, 315 each; Letting, 55; Searding, 1855; Barsholomes Drawing, 41 extra; Special Writing Lessons by Professor, 51 extra. Circulars at Ellis' Music Store and Farker's Book Store. 57 Se PER QUARTER. NO EXTRAS MISS OSBORNE'S YOUNG LADIES BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 30 street, corner of Tenth, will re-open MONDA September 6, 1878. Therough instruction in Kright branches, Ancient, Modern Languages at Tusie. Particular attention given to Frinary at Intermediate department.

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